

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Daily one month,	\$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

It requires no courage to be brave on paper. Defiance is easy when distant dangers threaten us. It demands no fortitude to bear the ills that fall to the lot of others. When danger and suffering are at our own doors, the time comes, that truly tests what stuff men are made of. We never escape dangers by shutting our eyes to their existence, or endeavoring to shirk them; it is the part of brave men as well as of wise ones, to acknowledge their existence, to look them firmly in the face, to estimate calmly their extent, to profoundly consider the power and extent of our means of resistance and then decide upon a course of action. It is therefore the part of wisdom as well as of manliness, to admit boldly and unequivocally, that a time of great trial appears to have arrived in the history of this Confederacy; a time of peculiar trial, to the nerve and endurance of this State, seems to be at hand. Fort Fisher has fallen: there can be little doubt that additional Yankee forces are landed on Confederate soil, and even now the attack upon Wilmington may be in progress. Sherman, with a powerful and well-disciplined army, has marched through the whole extent of Georgia, has occupied Savannah, and having crossed the South Carolina line, with an army hitherto successful, and probably reinforced, he threatens Augusta, Charleston and Beaufort, and has not heretofore more fully developed his plans, only because the elements and the season retard his movements. The spirit of Georgia seems broken; the arts of Sherman seem to be doing their work in demoralizing her people. We have no assurance, that sufficient forces are in South Carolina, or can be congregated there, for the purpose of repelling the onslaught of Sherman's hosts.

In another part of the military map, we find that Thomas has driven Hood with his army out of Tennessee—under the most favorable circumstances, we cannot believe that army is in so efficient a condition as that was, before Hood's advance upon Nashville. It is certainly unable to entirely control the movements of Thomas. And yet again around Richmond we find our great General Lee, with an army full, strong, efficient and hitherto unconquered, restrained nevertheless, by the confronting army of Grant. It is true that Grant's army is not what it was when he set out to take Richmond, it is, comparatively, but the skeleton of what it was, and is powerless at present for active offensive operations. But still it is strong enough, in the present aspect of affairs, to influence Lee's movements, and to a certain or rather uncertain extent control his action. We have thrown no lights into the picture; we have surveyed the military condition of the country with the desire and the intention of presenting it in the most sombre aspect it can assume to the most despondent and fearful of our people.

Now no person will insist that at such a time we should do nothing. Whether we intend to resist to the death, or to submit and use for reconstruction, it is wholly a matter to leave our troops, who are in dangerous positions, exposed to the hardships of the field, and all the cruel vicissitudes of war, and do nothing. Two, and but two, courses of action are open to us. We must either take counsel of our honor and our courage, brace ourselves up to the conflict, and strain every nerve, to bring into action all our remaining strength and vigor to meet the great emergency; or we must take counsel of our fears and individual selfishness, and make up our minds to submit, and accept the best terms that Abraham Lincoln, in his clemency, will extend to us. These propositions may be put into various disguises, and men may deceive themselves, and deceive others, by pretending to have found some middle way, but all plans proposed from any quarter, will, when reduced to their first elements, resolve themselves into one of these two. We have no choice—we must adopt and pursue one of these paths or the other, for non-action is the adoption of the latter.

The Confederacy is not lost—our cause is not desperate—and nothing can make it so, for many a year to come, but the dispiriting and demoralization of the people of the Confederacy, which those who style themselves peace men, are setting out to effect by their various projects; and of a truth they would accomplish, would be the peace of death. But if we were of opinion, that we were in so terrible a position, that nothing was left us but the prospect of subjugation if the war continued, or a certainty of it, by submitting now, in the shape of a proposition, for a reconciliation with the North under the constitution of our fathers, we would prefer compulsion to voluntary degradation. We would advise to fight on—to

struggle on—to endure yet more—to beat the gates of Heaven with storms of prayer, and to abate not one jot or tittle of life or hope till death's pale flag flaunted on the ramparts; and we should, so act, because we could not cease to hope, that amid the manifold changes and chances of this mortal life, there must yet be some success in store for us just and holy as our cause is; because we felt that man's extremity was God's opportunity; because, if we must fall at last, without any act of submission on our own part, we should yet keep the "whiteness of our souls," and preserve our national and personal honor unscathed; and with all this, have no greater degradation to submit to in the end, than we would sustain now by an ignominious proposition to reconstruct.

Unfortunately for the success of our cause, there are men in North Carolina who differ from us. Some—God help them—indicate it by inane and empty bawlings for peace, without designating any plan by which they propose to achieve it. Some by propositions, for submitting to the people the question, as to whether they desire to assemble in Convention or not. Some by advocating the call of a separate State Convention. Some by suggesting a State Convention of limited powers, preparatory to calling a general Convention of all the Confederate States; but all, if they will search their hearts, will find themselves soured by the same motives, which, according to the *Standard* newspaper, Mr. Hanes of Davidson has recently, upon the floor of our House of Commons, so "boldly and unequivocally" avowed. He still quotes the *Standard's* authority "favored a reconciliation with the people if the North, under the Constitution of our fathers, as the alternative to be preferred to subjugation, which seemed to him to be inevitable if the war should be continued, as he took it for granted it would be, by the Federal Government." Barely pausing to suggest, that it was possible to accomplish this much, without any war at all, and with no greater dishonor, than must at last fall upon us for accepting it now, let us gravely consider the condition in which we would be placed after a peace, based upon such terms.

No sane man will assert that we will be likely to have better terms offered us by Lincoln, when we are disintegrated and divided, than he is ready to offer us now, when we are united and have armies yet in the field. It is generally believed that his present terms are: a general amnesty, including all offenders, however high or low, against his divine right—a reconstruction of the Union as it was, under the Federal Constitution as it is—the gradual but final abolition of slavery by the Southern States. In what the Federal Constitution as it is, differs from that Constitution as it was, when we severed from the North, is a point upon which we are unanimous, but of course it will be left to his judgment to determine. Now suppose the reconstruction completed with the consent of all the States. We shall find ourselves, it is true, nominally represented in the Federal Congress, but practically we shall have no voice in our own government; a greatly preponderant majority in the Presidential election; a majority in both Houses of Congress; a majority upon the judicial bench—over which we would have no control—will hold and sway the whole legislative, executive and judicial power of the government; a majority as foreign to us, as if they were bred in the vineyards of France, or in the vast territories of Russia; a majority not only foreign, but having every sort of this war, in which we are now engaged, to avenge; a majority that will hold us in contempt for our weakness and in still greater contempt for our pusillanimity in having submitted to them without compulsion; a majority whose interests will always in their own opinion, and very frequently in reality be different from ours; a majority whose past history has shown them to be pitiless, unscrupulous, destitute of principle and incapable of generosity.

An enormous debt has been contracted by the Yankees, and the taxing power—entirely in the hands of this majority, will be so used, that while direct confiscation is avoided our substance will be gradually consumed, and pass into the hands of our northern masters. We shall sink into a degradation so deep—a misery so overwhelming—that we shall sigh for the hills to cover us, and the mountains to hide our shame. Our complaints will be neglected, and our threats will be despised, for we shall have already demonstrated our weakness, and our inability to resist by force, the utmost malice of our task-masters. In the supreme agony of our helplessness, anguish will consume our hearts, till unwept and unhonored we pass away from the earth, as a nation, weeping in vain for the bloody and desecrated graves of our fathers, our brothers, and our sons, whom God hath taken away from the evil to come, which we by our unworthy conduct will have dishonored, as the sepulchres of rebellious traitors.

The Legislature.

We are inclined to hope, judging from the blusterings of the Progress and the threats and menaces of the Standard, that the Legislature is determined to "take its own affairs into its own hands," and perform its business, (if it have any to perform) regardless of what either, or both of the aforesaid papers, may say to the contrary. We do not pretend to know anything about the temper or intentions of that body, more than we learn from the report of its proceedings, which appear in this paper; but, we repeat, that judging from the bad humor in which the organs of the "straitest sect" appear to be in, there is ground for hope, that the Legislature will attend to its legitimate business, regardless of the dictations of the Standard, or the cracklings of the Progress. The Legislature seems to have discovered what some people have long known, to wit: the Standard thinks itself "the people of the State," while the Progress claims to represent the "balance of mankind," a very gross mistake, which was partially demonstrated in the late August election.

If this paper do not present that neatness of appearance which has hitherto characterized its daily visitations, its patrons must not criticize it too severely. The loss of Mr. Gorman is truly a serious misfortune to the Confederate, for, it was to his genius and enterprise that the neat appearance of its columns was mainly attributable. A life time, spent in the management of types and the control of editorial columns, made him so thoroughly acquainted with all the duties of editor and Business Manager, as to make it, apparently, an easy task for him to perform what, we now find to be most difficult and irksome. Selecting copy; pouring over six and eight pages of a badly written communication; deciphering almost illegible telegrams; and reading proof-sheets are some of the arduous duties which fall to the lot of the individual who, *nonens* release, was shoved into the vacant chair of the lamented Mr. Gorman. It cannot; it must not be expected that, we, with inexperience, can begin where experience and practice laid down the task. Due allowances must be made for all the difficulties which surround us, with the understanding, between the public and ourselves, that, as we grow in experience the paper shall improve in appearance and interest. In the mean time, we suppose, the Directory of the Confederate Joint Stock Publishing Company, will succeed in filling the vacant chair, in this office, with a man whose name and talents will add strength and beauty to the columns of the Confederate.

THE BLAIR MISSION.—We learn (says the *Examiner* of the 26th), that Mr. Blair, contrary to general expectation, did not go down on the flag of truce boat yesterday, but yet tarries in Richmond. In consequence of which there were various rumours, yesterday, as his delay here was very naturally thought to imply that his propositions, whatever they may be, had neither been refused nor answered with decision. All that is known is the fact that Blair brought a letter from Lincoln addressed "To Jefferson Davis." Its contents are not even surmised. But the only object of sending Blair here is to distract public attention from the public defence, and keep up the nonsense of demagogues about peace, while the Yankee armies are in motion.

We transfer to our columns, this morning, an ably written and well studied article, from the *Richmond Examiner*, of the 24th inst., to which we invite a careful perusal. It treats of the situation, its surroundings and its future, with a master touch, while its suggestions, with regard to the present purposes of the enemy in making a show in favor of peace, are both timely and to the point. Read the article.

The people of Savannah seem not to be so bad, after all, judging from the following article which we find in the *Sentinel* of the 26th. At any rates, the Yankees don't put much confidence in them. The *Sentinel* says:

The boast of a "union sentiment" in Savannah—"love for the old flag"—which the Yankees have put forth for reasons of policy, is already confessed to be a cheat and imposition. Every Southern city or district which has fallen into the enemy's lines, has been in turn thus slandered by the praises of the Yankees in the beginning and thus vindicated by their abuse in the end. The real sentiment of the citizens of Savannah will be far better understood by the following, which we take from the *Savannah Republican*, than from the false dispatches of Stanton or Sherman. The *Republican* is a Yankee paper, started in Savannah since Sherman's occupation:

"We rely almost wholly on our Army and Navy patronage, the sales to citizens being of course, just now, very small. It will require time to teach the rabid rebels of Savannah their fatal error, and as might be very naturally expected of a people so closely allied with the interest and success of Jeff. Davis' wicked rebellion, will not patronize in any way, representatives of such an infernal Abolition sheet as the Tribune, if they can help it."

Legislative Summary.

In the Senate, on Saturday last, resolutions protesting against the arming of slaves, were discussed and passed, yeas 39, nays 8.

In the House the session was chiefly occupied in the consideration of nominations for appointment as Magistrates. Mr. Phillips' resolutions in reference to impressment, as they passed the Senate, were, on motion of their original mover, laid on the table.

NEW PUBLICATION.—W. B. Smith & Co., Editors and Proprietors of the Field & Fire-side, have laid upon our table a new publication entitled "CASTLE." We have not read it, but will turn it over, immediately, to the "better half" of our house, whose opinion will govern us, as to the merits of the work. Price \$2.

THE TARBORO SOUTHERNER, is now offered for sale and unless disposed of privately, will be sold at public auction on Tuesday of February Court. Having a good subscription list and situated in a wealthy part of the country, it is at this time desirable property. Persons wishing to purchase can learn the terms by applying to Judge Howard, Milton N. C., or to the Editor Tarboro, N. C.

New Advertisements.

A seven Octave Piano for sale. Apply to the editor of the Salisbury Watchman.
Gold for Bank Notes—by Thos. Branch.
Attention Creditors!—Dr. B. F. Graham.
Dividend No. 8, of Twenty-Five per cent. will be paid the Stockholders of the N. C. R. R.
A Large Farm to Rent—by Joseph Plank.
Notice to persons holding notes against the county of Wake—J. J. Ferrell.
Spinning Machine for sale—by C. Q. Lemon.
Capt. T. C. Riggins announces himself a candidate for County Trustee.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1865.

Mr. Bryan presented a memorial from citizens of Clay county, praying certain appointments as Magistrates.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill to continue in force till 1867, the provisions of an act amendatory of chapter 36, Revised Code, which, under a suspension of the rules, passed. (This act legalizes a suspension of specie payment of banks.)

Mr. Warren, a bill to amend the Revenue act (by imposing a tax of \$1,000 on obtaining from the General Assembly acts of incorporation or amendments thereto), and a bill for the relief of Wm. B. Campbell, sheriff of Beaufort county, which latter, under a suspension of the rules, passed.

Resolutions in favor of D. F. Bagley, sheriff of Perquimans, and of A. Saunders, sheriff of Montgomery, and a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Hill Orphan Fund, passed their third reading.

The resolutions protesting against the policy of emancipation for public services were taken up and passed, by yeas 39, nays 8.

The resolutions as passed are as follows: Resolved, That the State of North Carolina protests against the arming of the slaves by the Confederate Government, in any emergency that can possibly arise—and gives its consent to their being taken and used as laborers in the public service, upon just compensation being made.

Resolved, That North Carolina denies the constitutional power of the Confederate Government to impress slaves for the purpose of arming them, or preparing them to be armed in any contingency, without the consent of the States being first freely given—and then, only according to State laws.

Resolved, That his Excellency, Governor Z. B. Vance, be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives.

Bills to provide an armed police for the town of Fayetteville, and to amend the charter of the Drakesville Iron Co., and resolutions authorizing the removal of the salt works from Wilmington passed their third reading.

Mr. Pickett, rising to a personal explanation, said he had not declared, as was the impression, that he had declared that "we" were whipped; but that just now we were whipped, as we had been at Donelson and Vicksburg, by having been defeated in military engagements. He was far from saying or believing that we were subjugated.

A bill to exempt press employees from Home Guard duty, save in case of servile insurrection, or invasion by the public enemy, of the county, passed its second reading—yeas 21, nays 18, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Shepherd in the Chair.

Prayer by Rev. R. Mason Jr., of the Episcopal Church.

A message was sent the Senate transmitting resolutions proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee, of five on the part of the House and one from the Senate, to examine into the general financial and business management of the Insane Asylum, and to enquire as to the propriety of further sustaining said institution, in which propositions the Senate concurred, the House being informed thereof by message from that body. Also, another message was sent the Senate transmitting, therewith bills to exempt the officers and employees of the N. C. Powder Manufacturing Co. from military duty (on condition they make the State powder when required and pay 25 per cent. of their annual profits over into the Treasury); to amend the charter of the Drakesville Iron Co., in the county of Chatham; and a bill concerning injunctions, and resolutions in favor of G. Jackson, S. McFarlane, D. F. Bagley, S. F. Phillips, and H. L. Plummer.

A message having been received from the Senate transmitting House resolutions concerning impressments, with amendments thereto, extra message and resolution were, on motion of Mr. Phillips laid on the table. The House then proceeded to the consideration of nominations for appointments as magistrates, at the conclusion of which the lists concurred in were sent the Senate and the House adjourned.

From Richmond.

We clip the following from the *Examiner* of the 26th.

THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

We are happy to learn that the President has signed the bill creating a General-in-Chief. That bill is now a law. No appointment has yet been made to fill the new office.

THE CABINET.

We hear of no changes in the Cabinet. Mr. Seddon has certainly and decisively resigned. His successor has not been named or suggested.

THE GOLD MARKET.

The panic continues in the gold market, which is partially attributed to the scarcity of Confederate notes. Confederate money is in great demand, the ultimate effect of which must be to establish some well defined relation between paper and specie, and overrule the combination of brokers to put up gold to speculative figures. Gold sold on Monday at thirty-five, and yesterday the market price was so uncertain as to be nominal.

It is known that the Government has accumulated at Richmond, within the past few days, a large quantity of gold; and it is surmised, that the great error of the engrossers of specie, that the Government may throw some of it on the market, (if it has not already done so), and put the price at its own figures. The Yankee Government has sustained its finances, because it has been the great operator in the gold rooms of New York, and is always ready to "bear" the market when emergency requires. There is no doubt that our government might control, almost entirely at its pleasure, the price of gold, considering the limited amount of it in the hands of private speculation—far too limited to make it a matter of "bulls and bears."

We may safely conclude that whatever may be the price, Government may put upon gold, the current market price, would soon fall far below the standard on account of the scarcity of Treasury notes, which is even now severely felt; and which would be made more severely felt in exact proportion as these were absorbed, or rather put out of existence, by the Government buying up its currency and cancelling it for gold. The practical effect would be that many persons who had bought gold at the Government standard would be compelled to sell again on a falling market; and thus a double profit would ensue to the Government, while everybody would be benefited but a few speculators.

FACTORY BURNED.—We regret to hear that the cotton factory of McAllister & Co., in Montgomery county, caught fire accidentally on Friday night last and was destroyed. —*Observer*.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TARRANT, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Sherman on the Move.

MACON, Jan. 28.—Private advice from Savannah state that Sherman commenced his movement in South Carolina on the 17th inst., with three columns, the main column moving towards Charleston taking nearly all of his transportation. Two other columns in light marching order, are moving by separate roads towards Branchville. Gen. Hill has issued orders for non-combatants to leave Augusta.

The Marietta Hotel, at Marietta, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 20th, supposed to have been accidental.

New Appointments.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.—Gen. Breckenridge has been appointed Secretary of War. Paymaster Johnson of North Carolina, Gov. Vance's competitor for Governor, when first elected will be appointed Commissary General vice Northrop, resigned.

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 28.—A fire occurred at one o'clock, p. m., to-day, in a lot of cotton. Four hundred and thirty-five bales on the wharf in front of the Custom House, nearly all of which was consumed, without damage to the buildings. A stiff Northwest breeze—very cold. Two car loads of cotton were consumed this morning on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad four miles from town. All quiet below.

Peace Commissioners to Washington.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.—Senator Hunter of Va., Vice President Stephens and Judge Campbell of Ala., have been appointed Commissioners to proceed to Washington to confer with the United States Government on the question of peace. They will leave to-morrow.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—Twenty-five Surgeons and assistant Surgeons, captured at Franklin and vicinity, arrived last night from Virginia. Mr. Seddon continues to act as Secretary of War. The position was certainly tendered to Gen. Breckenridge. There are no reliable developments relative to Blair's mission, though it is generally supposed, he will propose to renounce on such terms as the Confederate authorities might submit.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24.—The Yankee gunboat *Diabolo* got aground in Combahee harbor yesterday; our batteries opened upon her and set her on fire and she burned to the waters' edge all the crew excepting a Lieutenant and five men escaped. The prisoners brought to the city to-day report the vessel sunk off Sullivan's Island recently by torpedoes was the *Patterson*; only five out of a crew of three hundred were saved. All the rest were drowned. Nothing important from below.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—The most important business in the House to-day, was the consideration of the Senate bill, to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves on fortifications, &c. Mr. Ramsey moved a proviso, that said slaves shall not be armed or used as soldiers. Mr. Miles supported the amendment.

He was utterly opposed to arming the slaves. In the midst of his remarks, the house sustained a motion to transfer the bill to the secret calendar, then resolved into secret session. The Senate concurred in the House joint resolutions of thanks to Gen. Williams, and passed, with amendments, the House bill to increase the efficiency of the cavalry; also passed another bill to increase the number of active midshipmen, in the navy, the provisions of which are intended to obviate the objections of the President, it being a bill recently vetoed.

Mr. Wigfall introduced a resolution restricting all laws, authorizing the impressment of property for the use of the army, except by military officers, and in case of absolute necessity, which after long debate was adopted.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.—The Senate to-day, again passed the bill authorizing the transmission of newspapers to the soldiers free of postage notwithstanding the President's objection—yeas 19, nays 4.

Nothing of importance done in the House.

We regret to learn from the *Carolinian* of this morning, that the gallant Captain Robinson, son of Wm. T. Robinson, Esq., late assistant editor of the *Goldsmith's State Journal*, was killed recently in front of our lines. Capt. Robinson, at the head of Hoke's skirmishers, whom he commanded, had approached the enemy's works, where he received his death wound.

We know Captain Robinson well, and parted with him on our streets, it seems but yesterday. He was a brave and honorable man; he died in the path of duty, and leaves to comfort his bereaved parents the proud recollections of a stainless name, and the kinder memories of a pure affection. He was about twenty-four years of age.—*Wilmington Journal*.

FIRE.—We learn from the *Guardian*, that a destructive fire occurred on the night of the 24th, on the premises of the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad company, at Columbus, resulting in the loss of a storehouse, belonging to the company, and a portion of the roof of the adjoining round house. A large amount of provisions and railroad tools were destroyed, a part of which belonged to the Hamburg railroad. Loss estimated at about \$800,000. It originated in a store room from which a negro was sent to bring oil; he had a torch in hand, negro like, and hence this serious loss.—*Charlotte Post*.

THE SALT WORKS.—We are gratified to learn, from an authoritative source, that the Salt Works will again be in successful operation by the 1st of February next, possibly before, so slight was the injury to them by the last Yankee raid.—*Exchange*.

Shad made their appearance in our market yesterday and to-day at \$1.50 per pair in specie. In the present excited state of the money market it would be difficult to say what the equivalent of this would be in Confederate money. A heap, we may feel certain.—*Wilmington Journal*, 25th.

EXPLOSION.—The locomotive Rowan, attached to a freight train on the North Carolina railroad, exploded yesterday, about two and a half miles beyond Lexington, killing James Martin, engineer, and two negroes, firemen.—*Char. Bulletin*, 27th.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular communication of J. E. Avery Military Lodge, No. 1 F. A. M., Camp Godwin near Petersburg, Va., on January 2d, A. D. 1865, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, It hath pleased the Grand Master of the universe to call from labor to refreshment, our beloved brother, Sergt. J. H. UPCHURCH, Co. 1, 6th N. C. Troops, who died at Charlottesville, Va., of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va., on the 19th October A. D. 1864, A. D. 1864.

Resolved 1st, That in his death this Lodge mourns the loss of a valuable member, and the country a gallant defender.

Resolved 2d, That while we, as a Lodge, do most sincerely lament his early fall, yet we would humbly bow before our supreme Grand Master, and kiss His chastening rod.

Resolved 3d, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the *Raleigh Confederate*, with a request that the city papers copy, and be spread upon the records of this Lodge, and the Secretary be directed to furnish a copy to the family of the deceased, in Chatham county, N. C.

C. L. WILLIAMS, } Committee.
J. G. WILLIAMS, }

DIED.

In Raleigh on the 26th inst., GERTRUDE HAYWOOD BAKER, infant daughter of Col. Jno. A. Baker, and Minerva G.—his wife—aged four months.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Richmond, Dec. 21st, 1864, in the 21st year of his age, Lieut. IVEY FOREMAN, a native of Pitt County, N. C., was educated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he remained two years, taking a stand in his class, which was highly creditable to his talents, and gratifying to his friends.

At the commencement of the war, he joined the C. S. Navy, as a midshipman and took part in the battles at Norfolk, Roanoke Island, and Elizabeth City, in each of which he gave distinguished evidence of personal bravery.

After a year's service at Mobile, he was ordered to Europe, where for 14 months, he enjoyed the best social advantages, and rare opportunities for observation and study, which were diligently improved.

While in the service of his country abroad, he received a Lieutenant's commission, and shortly after his return he was ordered to the James command of one of our war vessels, on the James. This complimentary evidence of his standing, with the Government, he proved himself worthy of, in every respect, and as he did, in his character and person, the attractive qualities of a gentlemanly deportment, with the staunch ability and skill of the accomplished officer.

The disease which terminated his life, gave serious apprehension to his comrades, long before the gallant hero would consent to "give up the ship." At length, he was removed to the Naval Hospital, where the highest medical skill, and the kindest attentions of devoted friends, were employed for his recovery; but all in vain.

"The speller came: And all his promise fair, Has sought the dust—to lie in silence there."

The writer of this, knew the deceased from his childhood, and believes, that among all the noble youths who have given their lives as the price of our country's freedom, there is not one more guileless, and more lovely in all respects, than Ivey Foreman. A FRIEND.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO

Announce Capt. L. E. RIGGAN as a candidate for the office of County Trustee, at the next February term for Wake County. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of his duties. Feb 1-65

GOLD FOR BANK NOTES.

I am exchanging Gold for Bank Notes. Jan 30-65 THOS. BRANCH.

FOR SALE.

A Seven Octave Piano, of good tone and in tune. Returned from London County, N. C. Particulars apply to the Editor of the Salisbury Watchman. Jan 30-65.

ATTENTION!

As I shall very soon remove from the county, those indebted to me are requested to call immediately and close their accounts.

For wheat or corn, the highest cash prices, previous to 1865, will be allowed for professional services at old prices.

If paid in Confederate money, Confederate prices will be charged. Feb 1-65

B. F. GRAHAM.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. COMPANY. COMPANY STORE, N. C., Jan. 27th, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 8 OF TWENTY

Five per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders on and after 1st of February, 1865, in Confederate Treasury notes, or in the six per cent non taxable bonds at Government rate (\$125. at the option of the Company. A. STAGG, Jan 30-65. Secretary & Auditor.

NOTICE.

All persons holding Bonds given under the authority of the County Court of Wake, (except the holders of Coupon Bonds), are requested to present them to the County Clerk, at the February Court, that they may be changed and registered.

This order made at November Term, 1864. Jan 30-65. J. J. FERRELL, C. C.

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN

CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Richmond R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on which probably 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—nearly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and parlor in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outbuildings. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C. Jan 30-65. JOSEPH PINNIX.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has two good Spinning Machines for sale, which he will sell for Confederate money, and Confederate money only. These machines gin the cotton, card and spin speed cotton only can be used. They are capable of spinning from six to eight, four cut, hanks per day—spin either warp or filling.

Terms made known on application. Apply either to the undersigned at Coburn's Store, Union County, N. C., or to C. Austin, member of the House of Commons, at Raleigh